

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

NUMBER 20

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

REGISTERED 1875.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.**

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
this use of that country.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING,
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES,
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD,
TOURO ROBERTSON, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, } Secretary and Treasurer.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

DAVID WIN LOCOMOTIVE

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1821)

BUKNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of use, and are built accurately to standard gauges and tem-

Bessemer und B. sight Locomotives, Mine Loco-

Locomotives, Passenger Locomotives, Freight Locomotives, in the Locomotive, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of custom

Sole Agents in Brazil:
Norton, Megaw & Co.

An. 82, Rua 1^o de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

ANDREW STEELE & Co.,

A Import and Commission Merchant
 has removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março

8 Rua do Visconde de Inhamitanga 8

Rio de Janeiro. P. O. Box 8.

LAURENT & Co

H. AUFF & Co.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
Several leading Manufacturers

ALSO FOR THE

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741, Rio de Janeiro.

O'KELL, MOURÃO & WILSON

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE
Monthly Accessory Catalogue

Northern Assurance Company,
Mouangué Graving Dock & Bonded

Warehouses.

General and Commission Merchants
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

RUBBER HAND STAMP

IX and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st fl.

NI - Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial reports and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cost invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil
\$10.00 in £3 abroad (24s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSES. STURKE & CO.,

30 Cornhill, London E. C.

MESSES. BATES, HENRY & CO.,

37 Walbrook London, E. C.

MESSES. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 22ND, 1889.

We trust that we shall not destroy any cherished illusions by expressing our sincere conviction that no attempt has been made, nor meditated, upon the life of His Majesty the Emperor. We do not believe that there is a sane man living who entertains the slightest wish to carry out so dastardly a purpose. Unfortunately, we are now just on the eve of a general election, and the recent accessions to the so-called republican party and its surprising strength in many localities, render it necessary to check the disaffection as quickly and thoroughly as possible. And the premier is too good a politician not to see the advantage offered in this incident to strengthen his own position and that of the monarchy. In calling attention to this state of the case, we do not justify the impertinence of the young idiot who apparently sought to win cheap notoriety by cheering for the republican party in the Emperor's presence, nor his subsequent criminal bravado in firing off his revolver for the purpose of creating a sensation. As for the impertinence, it would have been wiser and in better taste had no notice whatever been taken of it; and as for the firing of a revolver in a crowd he should be simply prosecuted for a criminal disturbance of the peace and sent up for a few months at hard labor. Up to the present moment we have seen no testimony which warrants a belief that he fired at the Emperor, beyond the suspicious statement of an informer who says that Valle confessed to such a criminal attempt. According to the Emperor himself and to a statement privately made by one whose word will not be questioned, the shot was fired after the imperial party had passed and was only faintly heard by those in the carriages. The whole affair is apparently part and parcel of that mischievous, theatrical bravado which has been cultivated in this city during the past year, and which has lately been augmented to a dangerous point by the centennial commemorations of the capture of the Bistille. What has just occurred is only a logical result of the agitation which has been carried on openly for more than a year. We have seen hundreds of planters declaring themselves republicans and threatening revolution because of the unconditional emancipation of slavery. We have seen republican speakers travelling about the country organizing this opposition and denouncing the Princess and her husband in the harshest of terms. We have heard of conflicts between republicans and others in the provinces and have experienced them in this city, at times resulting in the killing and

wounding of citizens. We have seen the military coquetting with the leaders of this movement, and have even heard of cheers for the republic within the walls of the military school. We have seen republican deputies sent to the imperial legislature; we have seen that body hastening to excuse them from the usual oath to support the constitution and the state; we have heard republican speeches within the precincts of that assembly; and we have seen the still more extraordinary spectacle of a clerical deputy openly declaring his conversion to republican ideas and then ending his speech with *vivas* for the republic. We have seen the husband of the Princess dogged in a voyage up the coast by a republican agitator for the purpose of counteracting his influence, and then, when the people resented the impertinence, we have had the remarkable spectacle of professors and students in a government medical school uniting to complain of ill treatment and to demand the recall of the imperial traveller. And, still further, we have within the last ten weeks seen an article in one of the daily papers of this city advising the use of dynamite bombs against the Princess Imperial—the future sovereign of this empire—in case anything should happen to the opponents of abolition on May 13th. And through all this the government has been mute, the press has been silent, and the people have been apathetic. The talk of the cafés has been defiant and vainglorious, the press has teemed with crude republican ideas of the Quartier Latin type, and the schools even have organized street processions to celebrate the overthrow of a monarch of whose family the husband of the heir to the Brazilian crown is a member. After all this, what is there so bad, beyond its impertinence, in a beardless youth cheering for the republican party in the Emperor's presence? And after all this, why is it necessary to now resort to extreme repressive measures against the republicans because this foolish product of a long-continued, sentimental agitation has had the idiotic idea that it would be a brave thing to fire off his pistol in the presence of the sovereign and his body-guard? There are scores of men in Brazil who are more guilty than this half-witted offspring of a dangerous, though sickly agitation. The congratulations sent in to His Majesty show plainly how warm a place he occupies in the hearts of his people, even with those who prefer another form of government and who are not admirers of the policy which has actuated His Majesty's government. But political differences are not treasonable, and are far from being an instigation to crime. We are confident that we are not now dealing with an attempted assassination, and His Majesty may continue to feel perfectly secure of the affection and good wishes of those who surround him.

Now that the recently appointed Brazilian embassy to Washington is about to leave for its destination, it may not be out of place for us, perhaps, to call attention to a few difficulties in the approaching negotiations which may materially affect the results. It is evident that both countries sincerely desire to strengthen the ties which bind them together as sister American states, and to extend their commercial relations with each other to the farthest limit possible. On either side there will be nothing but good intention and neighborly purpose in everything outside of what each may consider as of purely local concern. The great difficulty, however, will be found to lie in the profound ignorance of each other which exists in both countries and which will inevitably influence the character of the conditions proposed. If the people of either country more correctly understood the other and were there not

so much humbug and error in the information which they have of each other, the task would be very much simplified. But the representatives of both countries will have much of this to contend with, and it will take time and infinite patience to clear it away. In the first place, there is an impression here that the United States is seeking to dominate the whole continent and to make this congress serve purely selfish ends. This is certainly erroneous. The United States may very properly seek to provide against the absorption of an American state by any European power; this has always been the policy of that country and it has been almost universally accepted as just and wise. Further than this, however, American interference will not go. The authorities at Washington may very properly seek to extend American commerce, and may negotiate for special treaties to that end, but this is a very common practice among all commercial nations. At the present time the trade between the two countries is so unequal that efforts are fully warranted to bring about an equilibrium. Although from almost the very beginning Brazil has had a decided advantage in this matter, the people of the United States have again shown their unselfishness (in our private opinion, their short-sightedness) by granting special favors to Brazilian products until at the present time almost everything figures in the American tariff as "free of duty." In the present negotiation, therefore, Brazil has very little left to ask, but very much to concede. Sugar is almost the only article of Brazilian production which is taxed in the American customhouse, and it is this one special article which the Brazilian commissioners will seek to have placed on the free list. In view of these facts it will be advantageous for the American commissioners to inform themselves thoroughly in regard to Brazilian industries and commerce, and this they will hardly be able to do from the report of the special commission which made so absurd an investigation of this coast some four years ago. And in this, they will probably have quite as much to "unlearn" as to acquire.

Now that the government has definitely resolved upon the generous support of the planting classes through the medium of long loans on low rates of interest, perhaps it will not be out of place for us to call attention to the necessities of another class, equally meritorious and deserving. The planter is the oldest son of the state, and has been living a long, long time on parental bounty. It may sometimes be urged that it is quite time that he should strike out for himself and give the rest of the family a chance, but like many an elder son who lives on his expectations he has found it much more convenient and agreeable to live at the parental table and draw from the parental pocket everything necessary to his pleasure and comfort. And so big and clumsy has he become that he is crowding all the rest of us out. We take this opportunity, therefore, to call attention to one of the younger members of the family who is now suffering seriously from neglect and from the endless task of waiting upon this greedy, overgrown elder brother. We might present the claims of the second son, who is engaged in commercial pursuits and is the mainstay of the family, or of the third son, an invalid, who does a little at mining, or of the second daughter—the elder being religious and a favorite also—who is trying to teach her brothers and sisters how to read and write—but we forbear. Among the younger members of the family is a youth who is engaged in the work of printing books and papers—a work of incalculable value and of

prime necessity. The constant and selfish demands of the eldest son, however, has led the parent to overlook the struggles and needs of this youngster, and the consequence is that the spoon wielded by the favorite very often gets filled from this boy's particular porridge bowl. To feed and clothe the sluggard, he is taxed heavily at every step. While the planter pays nothing on his broad estates, the printer pays taxes on the exercise of his profession and on all the material he uses, all of which must be imported. And recently, in order to give more pocket money to the planter, the printer has had an additional and most unjust tax imposed on the paper he is obliged to use, so that he is now placed at the greatest disadvantage. We have already called attention to the fact that the paper on which this journal is printed pays a duty of 5¼ cents a pound, and we may now add that it is possible to send abroad and have a book printed and bound, paying duties and freight, much cheaper than it can be done here. Now if anyone is entitled to protection in his industry, certainly it ought to be the printer, the man who makes books and newspapers, and contributes so largely to the education and happiness of others. It is far from creditable that so useful and necessary an industry should be so shamefully discouraged—and yet such are the facts. The Emperor may establish his Institute and smile on the author, but it must be known that at the same time he permits an iniquitous tax to be levied on one of the potent instrumentalities of education and learning.

THE "ALLIANÇA" FIRE.

We have been courteously favored with the following details of the fire on the American packet *Alliança* on the 8th inst., which we are certain will be of exceptional interest to all our readers:

The steamer, which had had a very pleasant voyage out from New York, left Pernambuco on the evening of the 7th inst. with over 80 passengers and everything in apparent good order. On the evening of the following day, at a point about 120 miles above Bahia, a fire broke out in one of the compartments where a large quantity of cotton and rum, received at Pernambuco, had been stored. The fire was discovered at 9-45 p.m., but the rumor of its existence did not reach the ears of the passengers until 20 minutes past 10. The first evidence of danger was the cutting down of the awnings, and then the passengers were requested to remain quiet, secure their valuables and put on their life preservers. It becoming apparent that the fire was gaining on the officers and crew, who were stubbornly fighting to bring it under control, Capt. Beers gave orders to have the boats lowered, directing the American women to go to the port side and the Brazilians to the starboard. The sea being somewhat rough, oil was used with good effect to break the force of the waves, and the embarking was accomplished quickly and safely. The men then embarked and the boats put off about half past 11, with orders to remain near the ship. Captain Beers and his crew then gave their undivided attention to the fire and, although many casks of rum had exploded and the burning spirits were spreading the fire everywhere, in about three hours their efforts were crowned with success and the fire was brought under control. The danger was not even then passed and it was 5 o'clock before the passengers were taken on board from the open boats.

During the night and the ensuing morning a large part of the ignited cotton was jetisoned and made a burning trail for miles to the leeward. The exploded rum had run into the hold and was therefore no

longer a source of danger. Fortunately the compartment in which the petroleum and lard were stored was not reached by the fire, and the coal was kept from ignition by pouring into the coal-bunkers a flood of seawater. During the whole time the most perfect order and discipline was maintained, the passengers and crew having implicit confidence in the judgment and skill of their commander. And, happily, their confidence was not misplaced.

Upon the resumption of the voyage—the ship had been stopped during the fire about 10 to 15 miles off the coast—the passengers met and adopted a series of resolutions expressing their admiration and gratitude for the heroic services rendered by the officers and crew. As an expression of their appreciation a purse of \$800 was raised by the passengers to procure souvenirs for the officers and men, and on Sunday, the 14th, after divine service, all hands were piped to the quarter deck where Mr. Adams, the American minister, expressed the grateful thanks of the passengers to Captain Beers and his crew for the service which they had so nobly rendered.

The surveyors who examined the ship on behalf of the insurance companies, announced it a miracle that she had been saved, and that her escape was due to her admirable construction, with iron bulwarks and deck linings.

We are glad to add that the American and English merchants of this city have undertaken to raise another purse for Captain Beers as an expression of their admiration for the skill and courage with which he met this perilous emergency and eventually saved his ship.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The U. S. & B. M. SS. Co's SS. *Alliance*,
July 13th, 1889.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the U. S. & B. M. SS. *Alliance*, held July 9th, 1889, it was unanimously

Resolved,—That our heartfelt thanks and gratitude be extended to the captain, officers, crew and all on board for their heroic conduct during the fire on the night of July 8th, and in which we feel our present safety;

Resolved,—That the coolness and good judgment of the captain and officers in the face of such great danger will always excite our admiration and esteem;

Resolved,—That the willing submission of the men to discipline and strict observance of orders adds another case to the credit of American seamen;

Resolved,—That as a slight testimonial of our appreciation a purse be raised to secure souvenirs for the officers and men.

V. A. Dinwiddie,
Lida Howell,
Manuel Maia,
F. Leibert,
Mollie B. Kennedy,
Lucile B. Matthews,
Frank Rivers,
Maryquitha of Ritz Hubersham,
Augusta Agnew,
Sybil Jones,
Emma B. Combs,
Julietta Campbell,
Francisca Cardoso Gls. dos Santos,
Mina Geroldina Anderson,
Marie Van Ellis Yarell,
Dr. Castro Rubella,
James Watson,
Henry James,
Emma P. Morton,
Mrs. Anton Kulcar,
Antony Kulcar,
Madge Bellocchio,
E. L. Bellocchio,
Fulgencio Padellini,
Gioseppe Canipreze,
T. R. Fehrsbender,
Abraham Uscategui,
Robert Adams Jr.,
Theodore Klein,
Dr. José Pires de Carvalho,
Gale B. Miller,
Chas. T. Crossmore,
Herbert James,
J. W. Vantoun,
F. C. Holmes,
A. de Fontoura Xavier,
Luiz de Castilho,
E. M. Jones,
J. H. Howell,
Jno. S. Matthews,
Francis P. Adams,
T. H. Lander,
Luiza Amelia Lisboa,
Miguel Ribeiro Lisboa,
José C. Baptista dos Santos,
Archibald Campbell,
Dr. A. T. Pinto,
Maria da Gloria Pires Pinto,
Colombus O'D. Lee,
Arthur Jefferson.

THE SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

The Imperial Family, including the Emperor, the Empress, the Princess Imperial and Prince D. Pedro, the Emperor's grand-son, were present on the 15th inst. at the Sant'Anna theatre, where perfect order appears to have been observed during the evening. When, however, the imperial family appeared in the hall of the theatre on their way to their carriages, some idiot in the crowd, which always awaits the Emperor when in public, raised a shout of *Viva o partido republicano!* [Long live the republican party!] A scene of disorder is said to have ensued, during which the Emperor and the Princess Imperial showed great coolness, the former smilingly declaring that the occurrence was of no importance, and ordering prudence, as well as those persons that at once surrounded him, cheering for the monarchy, as in his cavalry guard, which is said to have drawn sabres and prepared for a conflict. The Empress, the most popular and generally respected lady in the empire, is said to have shown some signs of agitation, but the incident passed and the police were unable to discover the author of the disturbance.

Shortly after the imperial family had taken their carriages, a shot was heard a few steps only from the theatre, and the rumor at once spread that it had been fired at the Emperor. The police authorities ran to the place and found that the author of this dastardly attack had also disappeared. They secured, however, information as to the appearance of the party who fired the shot, and apparently had determined to postpone further investigations in the next day. In fact, the delegate on duty had been to the police headquarters and was on his way home when one Freitas, a merchant, and Sr. Hasslocher, an editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde*—the latter had been suspected of participation in the crime—appeared in a carriage and denounced the real criminal, who is a Portuguese youth, Adriano Augusto do Valle, under 20 years of age, and who has confessed that he fired the shot, to which, according to some authorities, he was incited by an appeal to his republican sympathies. The unfortunate had had left his pistol, or pistols, at a hotel shortly after the occurrence, and according to this merchant, Freitas, had confessed to him that he had fired at, but missed the Emperor, who would not escape on a further occasion. The arrest was effected about half-past two in the morning at the Gonçalves Dias translation, where he was discovered by one of the informers.

The police investigations are continuing, and the young idiot is kept in his cell, all communication with him being forbidden. He is said to have made important confessions to the police, which are naturally reserved from the public. The investigation is being conducted in secret and two detectives are said to be locked up with the lad to extract a confession from him. Hasslocher is also under arrest, but is trying to gain favor by ajuring republican ideas.

We consider it advisable to await further information until the official police report is given, as sundry wide divergences are apparent in the various accounts of the local journals.

MR. ADAMS' PRESENTATION.

The formal presentation of Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to this court, took place on the 20th inst. at the old city palace. On being presented, Mr. Adams said:

I have the honor to place in the hands of Your Majesty two letters from the President of the United States: the first announcing the recall of my predecessor, Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, and the second accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of Your Majesty.

I am most happy to say that the State Department has informed me that there are no questions of importance impending between the two countries. It will be my most earnest endeavor to preserve this *entente cordiale* so happily existing, and to make more intimate both the commercial and social relations.

The people of the United States remember with great pleasure the honor of the visit made by Your Majesty to our Centennial Exhibition. Since then the strong bond of liberty has drawn more closely the great Republic of the North to the now free Empire of the South.

By the emancipation during the reign of Your Majesty your name will ever be associated in the minds of my people with that of the immortal Lincoln, the highest honor in their power to bestow upon you as a ruler and as a man.

In concluding, allow me to express the profound respect I personally entertain towards Your Majesty and the high honor I esteem it to have been appointed as the representative of my country to your most illustrious Court.

The Emperor responded briefly and afterwards engaged the new minister in private conversation for some time.

AN APOLOGY.

The editor of a small Minnesota paper, the *Sentinel*, has felt it incumbent upon him to apologize to his readers for the many shortcomings of his paper, and he has done it with a frankness and thoroughness that many editors will be glad to imitate. We heartily endorse the sentiments and reproduce the apology for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

"We apologize for mistakes made in all former issues, and say they were inexcusable, as all an editor has to do is to hunt news, and clean the rollers, and set type, and sweep the floor, and pen short items, and fold papers, and write wrappers, and make the paste, and mail the papers, and talk to visitors, and distribute type, and carry water, and saw wood, and read the proofs, and correct the mistakes, and hunt the shears to write editorials, and dodge the hills, and dun delinquents, and take cuffs from the whole force, and tell our subscribers that we need money. We say that we're no business to make mistakes while attending to these little matters, and getting our living on hupper-tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar and a patch on our pants, and obliged to turn a smiling countenance to the man who tells us our paper isn't worth \$1 anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his eyes shut."

THE CAYAPÓ, MARANHÃO AND XINGU, THEIR AFFLUENTS, CONFLUENTS AND TRIBUTARIES.

It is said in the *Noticias* of the 6th instant that I received 36,000\$ from the Company, on account of my privilege for exploring the territory comprehended within the rivers Cayapó, Maranhão and Xingu, and another.

It is not true that I have received any such sum. I am a partner of the company organized with the right to remain in it all that may be organized for the exploitation of the privilege, which I have never sold for that price; it being left for me to declare that I have found gold faith and sincerity in the North American gentlemen with whom I am associated.

In this is the result of 39 years of labor.

JUÃO JOSÉ FACUNDES DE RAZEDE E SILVA.
Rio de Janeiro, 10th July, 1889.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in June numbered 22,092.

—The Argentine Chamber has voted \$8,000 to enable a short-hand writer to attend a congress of his profession in Paris. Why not?

—The Montevideo authorities are expecting the arrival of 1,500 immigrants during the current month.

—The Argentine Chamber has increased the fund for paying the passages of immigrants, to \$6,000,000.

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom house amounted to \$727,084.77, or \$158,206.51 more than in June 1887.

—At the beginning of the present year the Argentine Republic had 7,706 kilometres of railway under traffic and 4,790 under construction.

—The *River Plate Times* and *Montevideo Independent* have been united under the former title, and will continue to be published daily.

—A movement has been inaugurated for the settlement of American immigrants in Paraguay on lands belonging to the Paragany Land Co.

—The Paraguayan government has authorized the creation of a bank in that republic under the title of "Paraguay and River Plate Bank."

—The Rosario chief of police has forbidden whistling and singing in the public streets. What a happy people those free and independent Argentines must be!

—Why do the Argentines continue to use the word "republic" in the official title of their country. It is unnecessary, if true; and very misleading, if not true. Better say "Argentina" simply.

—Our Platine exchanges state that Tamagno, the tenor, has been engaged for the next Buenos Aires opera season for \$1,200,000. It is a pretty sum to pay for a high grade of bellowing, but if there are idiots enough to cover the cost we presume no one need complain. In the end the London money market will shoulder all the expense.

—The *Independent* of Montevideo objects to the use of "colleague" and "contemporary," the first on the ground of applicability and the second on that of spelling. We are not at all anxious about it just at present, but if the National Company will see us through we'll chuck both words out altogether. "Contemporary," however, is to be found in Webster, ed.—leg parant! —*River Independent!*

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires during the half year to June 30 numbered 139,778.

—The public instruction department of Uruguay has offered prizes for an original arithmetic in serve as a text-book for the public schools of that republic. The first prize is \$500 and 8 cents a copy on all the books sold, the first edition to be not less than 20,000 copies.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The San Salvador legislature has granted a special 20 years privilege to Mr. G. A. K. Morris for the creation of a mortgage bank in the capital of that republic. The bank is to enjoy special privileges and will have a capital of \$500,000 at the outset.

—A correspondent writing from Trinidad, Bolivia, reports that the Beni has flooded the whole country, and that boats bound for Santa Cruz had returned, as "the river had no banks, so they had nothing to guide them, and show them the direction they should follow in order to reach their destination."—*Panama Star and Herald*, May 25th.

—The complaints of shaggy colonists in Chili continue. From the statements published, many were taken out into an unsettled country and left there exposed to a very trying climate, without houses and building material and even food. Then after having built rude houses for themselves and begun the cultivation of the land given them, a favorite trick was to tell them that their land had been reserved for the government and they must move elsewhere. The brutality of the treatment accorded them is simply indescribable. Many English immigrants are now living in charity, and others have returned home.

—The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star and Herald*, under date of May 8th, says: The work on the Oroya railway is being pushed forward vigorously. Now attention is being principally given towards reconstructing the line as far as San Bartolomé, forty miles from Lima, from whence the famous Verrugas viaduct may be easily reached, and after six or eight months labor and at very considerable expense that magnificent piece of engineering may be replaced. This beginning has had the most salutary effect on business matters in Lima. The miners up the country, who were despairing hitherto, are now redoubting their efforts, and the amount of ore they will have ready for transportation will go far towards reimbursing the contractor for the expenditure incurred. The prices of vegetables, meat and garden produce have fallen in value in the markets of Lima and Callao, and the feeling of confidence inspired is most gratifying. Plenty of skilled laborers are ready for the undertaking; men accustomed to the climate and the work, and aware all taking supreme interest in all undertakings in which depend their future.

—Speaking of the President's message to Congress the *Chilken Times* of June 8th says: We are informed that the revenue from ordinary sources in 1888 amounted to 50,183,938 dollars, and the expenditure—ordinary and extraordinary—to 46,135,501 dollars, leaving a surplus for the year of 4,048,437 dollars. This surplus added to previous surpluses and to the surplus being formed during the current year, places the sum of 25,000,000 dollars at the disposal of the government, exclusive of 2,386,186 silver dollars owing by Peru, and of the deposit by virtue of the Act of March, 1887, and which amounts to 1,954,485 dollars in hard dollars and bar silver. The revenue for the current year is estimated at 56,000,000 dollars and the expenditure at 64,000,000. The home debt is reduced to 23,834,180 dollars, of which 2,600,125 dollars bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum; 3,696,700 at 6 per cent., and 17,537,355 dollars consist of irredeemable *censos*. The government paper money in circulation amounts to 23,065,916 dollars. Of these notes 125,000 dollars is redeemed every month, and a further sum of 100,000 dollars is invested in the purchase of hard dollars or bar silver.

The loan of £ 1,500,000 is to be expended in the purchase in Europe of railway material. With the loan and the surplus of 25 millions we are assured that all the public works already begun can be completed, and there will remain a sum sufficiently large to pay for the new war vessels, exact fortifications, and new arms and material for the army. There will also remain enough for the construction of the Melipilla and Quilipe and the Melipilla and San Antonio railways, and the military port of Iquitos. The total value of imports and exports in 1887 amounted to 108,180,820 dollars, and in 1888 to 133,807,633 dollars, or an increase of 25,626,813 dollars over 1887. Exports in 1888 amounted to 73,089,935 dollars, and imports to 60,717,698 dollars. Mineral exports in 1888 figured for 63,206,930 dollars, or 13,757,915 dollars more than in 1887. Nitrate figured for 34 millions, and copper for 15 millions. The outlook for copper, the President admits, is very gloomy indeed.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Amazonas postoffice amounted to 1,685,726.

—The city of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, is suffering from an epidemic of small-pox.

—Rio Grande mail arrivals of the 13th inst. report a conflict at Bagé between citizens and soldiers, but only two men appear to have been injured.

—Mail advices from Manaus of the 23rd ult. state that the Amazonas provincial assembly was discussing a bill authorizing the province to borrow 3,000,000\$.

—The Pelotas gas company resumed the service of public illumination on the 11th inst. after a suspension since the 12th ult. occasioned by the inundations in that city and vicinity.

—The convicts in the Niterói penitentiary afflicted with héri-heri are to be sent to the Boa Viagem barracks. Seven sufferers from the same disease, convicts, are to be sent from Ouro Preto in the same place.

—The republicans of Campinas, São Paulo, are very anxious to have the contract signed, authorizing the 2,000,000\$ loan for that city, before the general elections of next month, but the president of the province declines to accommodate them.

—According to the *Diário Oficial* the minister of marine has decided that the model of a ship for naval apprentices at Parahyba do Sul is useless. No wonder; Parahyba do Sul is in the interior of the province of Rio de Janeiro. Really the proof readers of the *Diário* require a hammering.

—The Comte d'En, who has been making a trip to Tabatinga, on the upper Amazon, returned to Manaus on the 14th inst. and left on the evening of the same day, on one of the small river steamers, to visit the various towns, along the lower Amazon. He is expected to arrive at Pará on the 23rd inst.

—According to the *Correio Mercantil* of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, during the latter half of 1888 there were in that *comarca* (judicial district) 334 births and 666 deaths. Brazil seems to be becoming populated by natural causes the wrong way. There is evidently gross carelessness in the registry by the officials in charge of the service.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee crop this year in São Paulo is estimated at an aggregate value of \$8,000,000.

—An old Ceylon planter writing from Perak, says:—"Liberian coffee is doing A 1 in the States, and I reckon you'll hear more about it soon."—*Ceylon Observer*.

—A correspondent of the *Journal* writing from São Paulo under date of the 18th inst. says:—"Since the 15th when the change (of temperature) occurred hopes have been renewed as to the new crop. A singular thing! It appears, from letters from the west and north, that the frosts did not damage the fruit in the coffee orchards, or that at least the damage has been much less than was reported." Mark one of the "hears"!

—In his circular, dated London, June 21st, Mr. C. Carnilow says of Brazil coffee:—"The large increase in the estimates of the Brazil crops has resulted in a heavy fall in the value of these descriptions, and with forced sales of Rio at pitiful auction prices have given way to 18% for the week. At the moment much excitement prevails, and the extremely sensitive condition of the market paralyzes for the time being all regular business."

—The Arabian coffee here, at sea level—mind you only 4 years old—was as thick in the stem as my arm and carrying 10 cent. of coffee!!! Then the Liberian coffee is here too, side by side with its Arabian brother, healthy as healthy can be. This coffee you must understand is not growing on estates, but is here and there, and every where in all interests and purposes wild; perhaps it is wild. I don't know! Leaf disease is an unknown quantity here—long may it be so.—*British North Borneo Herald*.

—The cultivation of coffee under shade after the Corg and Mysore fashion continues to be discussed and experiments in the Uta province are likely to be made, ending, with seed from the Indian districts referred to. The result will be watched with the greatest possible interest here. In the meantime, not only are there good crops in the shade area of old coffee country, but we hear that such Liberian coffee as continues to be cultivated in Ceylon is, this season, bearing exceedingly well and in a year when the prices are so high, a profitable return may be anticipated.—*Ceylon Observer*, April 29th.

—The *Ceylon Observer* of April 24th says:—"Not only do our neighbors the coffee planters of Corg and Mysore maintain their own against the enemies which have devastated the plantations of Wynaad, Travancore, Ceylon and Java, but they are absolutely adding to their acreage under coffee and increasing their exports! From the official report on the administration of Corg for 1887-88 we take a couple of clauses under "Agriculture" which show this very clearly: "The area under coffee exhibits a further increase of 4,088 acres, the total extent of coffee land being now 84,668 acres, as compared with 72,334 acres in 1885-86..." The exports of coffee produced in Corg for the past three years were: 1885-86, 3,377 tons; 1886-87, 3,631 tons; 1887-88, 4,662 tons.

—Twenty seven coffee factors have published in the *Journal*, on the 7th inst., a statement endorsing the estimates of a member of the firm of Berla & Co., viz: for 1889-90 the Rio crop will be about 1,000,000 bags, with a possible 500,000 bags left over from last crop. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these gentlemen generally underestimate.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Onra Pretin branch of the D. Pedro II railway extension is to be inaugurated to-morrow, the 23rd. The Emperor is to be present.

—The *Diário de Notícias* on the 21st states that the shareholders of the Juiz de Fora and Pádua railway have authorized the directors to increase the capital of the company to 5,000,000\$.

—Gen. Annenkoff says that when the Great Pacific, or Siberian, line is completed, it will only take eighteen days to go from London to China—fifteen days to Vladivostok and three from thence to Peking.—*Railway Times*.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 19th published the decree accepting the final surveys of the Macabé and Serra do Frade railway, which is to be hereafter known as the Macabé Central. The line is in the province of Rio de Janeiro.

—A contract has been signed by the municipal chamber of Mogimirim, S. Paulo, and Luiz Mathews Maylasky for the construction of a tram line from the city to the Resaca suburb. It is also proposed to establish a telegraphic (*sic*) service by the same enterprise.

—We are asked to call the attention of the illustrious minister of agriculture to the freight collected by some of the Paulista (S. Paulo) railways, notwithstanding that they distribute extravagant dividends. It is singular that the government is to make sacrifices in aiding agriculture, and that this should be fighting obstacles in the costs of transportation, which greatly exceeds a reasonable figure. A few days ago we saw the bill of lading for a bag of coffee from S. Paulo to Rio de Janeiro, it paid \$2400, but for a much shorter distance over the Rio Claro and Paulista lines it had paid \$3800. It would be a good help to agriculture, if these companies were called to order and shown that 18, 20 and 25 per cent., even if railways are in question, is going too fast.—*Gazeta de Notícias*, July 19th.

LOCAL NOTES

—According to the local journals of the 14th the Emperor has commenced to decorate the Chilean nation.

—It is announced that Patti embarks for Europe to-morrow at Buenos Aires on the Royal Mail packet *Elbe*.

—If we are correctly informed Phrygian caps are at a discount since the 16th inst. The demand is light and the market very flat.

—It is officially denied that there is any intention on the part of the government to "shelve" the inspector of the Rio custom house.

—On the 15th no less than three fathers of families reported to the police that their respective daughters had eloped. And yet it is argued that civil marriage is unnecessary.

—An enthusiast has distributed 100\$ in alms to the lepers in the hospital here, "in homage to the Emperor." The lepers would probably not object to a frequent repetition of the same.

—O *Apostoli*, the organ of the Roman Catholic church, is said to have come out freely in opposition to both the conservative and liberal tickets for the approaching election of a senator for Rio.

—Rumor has it that Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the late government agent in Europe, is coming to Rio to earn 60,000\$ per annum as representative of the Belgian gas company and one other company.

—On the 12th the minister of justice asks the Treasury to stop one-fifth of the salary of the new chief of police of Amazonas. He appears to have received 950\$ in 1885, which need accounting for.

—The grand prize, 100,000 francs, of the Deshay Club was won on the 14th by a French horse *Lupenelle*. The distance was 3,200 metres and the time 213 seconds. George Luff was the jockey.

—It is a curious feature in the row on the 14th that all the wounded are colored people, or spectators. There was not a republican reported hurt, although one, if only for a sample, would have been desirable. The students in the procession appear to have been well armed.

—It is very much what was expected. According to the *Diário de Notícias* the successful republican candidate on the tripartite senatorial list recently elected in Minas, now says that he has always been an "advanced liberal," and never a republican, as charged. It would be interesting to know, then, why he ran on the republican ticket. A chair in the Senate is a desirable thing, of course, but it is hardly worth so great a sacrifice as this!

—The Western and Brazilian cable between Bahia and Pernambuco and the West Coast cable between Molendo and Lima have broken down.

—A Portuguese subject was so disgusted because one of his countrymen shut at the Emperor that he announces in the press his intention of becoming a Brazilian citizen.

—First blood! Luiz Nunes da Rocha was arrested on the 18th for kicking up a row and hurrahing for the republic. What a pity the man's name was not Xavier, and that he did not know how to extract teeth.

—The *Atas* of the 17th says that a Brazilian scientific institute, based with few modifications upon the plans of the French Institute, is to be created here under the auspices of the Emperor. The sessions will be held in the city palace, where accumulations are being prepared.

—The high-toned fencing club which has been occupying so much attention during the past year or two, has gone into bankruptcy. It is to be feared that the young gentlemen who like to figure in such societies, are not going to paying the quarterly accounts.

—The formal presentation of the Banco Internacional testimonial to Visconde de Figueiredo, recently mentioned in these columns, took place on the evening of the 16th inst. at the residence of the recipient of this great honor. The presentation was made by Barão de Mattos Vieira.

—A friend has called our attention to the deterioration of Jim Kappings safety matches, and we have had a proof of it. They fly around in the liveliest manner when you *trada culst and hadast* *plan*. Either J. Kappings is reducing the staid and of his matches, or counterfeiters are being sold.

—It is only just now made public that the jail here is not in telephonic communication with the police headquarters. Perhaps the authorities thought an officer could make the trip between them with more celerity than the telephone company could execute the service; but a wire is to be mounted.

—At the races on the 14th the pink sold amount to 234,531\$. Some one must have felt badly the next day, and felt less relief in "puss words." A consulting feature is that three of the admirers of the turf had their pockets picked; one losing 2,200\$, another 600\$ and yet another some 200\$.

—We see that the late Count Hatteg, of Vienna, has left 1,500,000 francs to the Vienna University—on condition that it shall become available only at the end of 99 years. If not accepted, then it is to be offered to the University of New York, or that of Rio de Janeiro. It will be very difficult to find the University of Rio de Janeiro!

—In the *Diário Oficial* of the 18th is the following interesting item. On the 15th J. P. Maian asks for a modification of his contract so that in lieu of four communications per month to the *Gazeta da Gazeta*, he may send 400 additional copies of the review *Il Brasil* abroad. The minister declines; for he says the proposal is only favorable to the proposer, whom it will relieve of an obligation without any compensation to the state.

—In his official report of the occurrences of the night of the 15th inst. at the Sant'Anna theatre, the 1st delegate of police explains:—"Happily, for the honor of our country, the criminal is not a Brazilian." If there is any comfort in the fact that the youth is a native of Portugal, though he came to Brazil eight years ago at the age of eleven, then we trust the delegate will make the most of it. It may not be denied, however, that his education is Brazilian and his companions are teachers Brazilians. The Portuguese may retort that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

—On 30th June last there were in the Miseriordia hospital 1,666 patients; during the twelve months expired on the 1st inst. there were received 18,780, of which 14,570 were discharged, 4,070 died and 1,760 remained under treatment. From February, 1888, to June, 1889, 147 patients had been treated at the Pasteur institute; mortality is not furnished. At the dispensary there were 116,013 patients, who received 131,841 prescriptions, and in the dental department 7,238 teeth were extracted and 779 plugged. In the canteen managed by the hospital there were 16,260 interments during the twelve calendar months.

—The dispatch of the minister of agriculture in response to the petition of the United States and Brazil S.S. Co. for the return of the fine imposed for not replacing the steamer *Rehance*, wrecked in April, 1884, within a certain time, will be good reading for the protectionists in the United States. The company urged *force majeure* as a reason for not putting the new steamer in the line, as the shipyards could not do the work. The minister replies:—"The reasons alleged by the petitioner are inapplicable (*non procedente*), because the act by which the United States government closed the shipyard of John Roach & Son took place some days after the term of July 14, 1885, and there was thus sufficient time for meeting the obligation. The circumstance of there being but few shipyards in the United States and none of them wishing to undertake the construction of a steamer up to the end of December of that year, also does not constitute a case of *force majeure*, because the petitioner could have resorted to the shipyards of other countries." Think of the shiver from Maine to Oregon at the bare mention of such an idea! What could the minister be thinking of in suggesting that an American company might have a ship built in a foreign shipyard? The republican freedom of the United States is not quite so broad as that!

—The government has authorized the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York, to transact business in Brazil.

—Mr. Almir Eustis, Brazilian vice-consul at New Orleans, has been made a *comendador* of the Order of the Rose.

—A banquet will be given by Mr. Adams, the American minister, to the Brazilian embassy to Washington, at the Hotel Globo this evening.

—We are under many obligations to the directors of the Sociedade "Concertos Classicos" for their very courteous invitation to the first concert of the season which was given yesterday at the Gloria public school.

—The commission chosen by the hydrographic bureau for the survey of the coast between Maranhão and Pará to determine a favorable point for the landing of a cable, is composed of Com. Caheiros da Graça and Lieutenant Indio do Brazil and Theodoros Savio. They left for Pará on the 20th inst.

—The number of monarchical clubs and societies throughout the empire, as indicated by the felicitations sent in during the past week, has given us a genuine surprise. The republicans had made so much noise and kicked up so much dust that we had begun to think that monarchists were quite out of date.

—The dividends paid by the Belgian company in charge of the gas service of this city, the wretched condition of the service, and the exhaustion of the stock of coal and other supplies, has led some close observers to inquire if the company has not been making all this show of prosperity at the expense of the stock taken over from the old company.

—On the evening of the 19th the imperial family had a most enthusiastic reception upon arriving at the D. Pedro II theatre, where they assisted at a representation of the Italian Opera company. Illuminations, flowers, *crisps*; nothing was wanting. A number of the foreign diplomatisms and consuls, the ministry and other distinguished persons were present.

—The professor of the Polytechnic school who could not get enough water to wash his hands, has just been granted 15 days leave of absence to treat himself. He ought to be able to do a good deal of washing in 15 days. A peculiar feature in this case is that the same professor holds a chair at the naval school also, and he might, had he chosen, have washed his hands there, in the bay.

—On the 19th the police arrested a number of persons in front of the D. Pedro II theatre, among whom, says the *Journal*, were some well-known merchants, who were armed with sword-eyes and other prohibited weapons. The weapons were confiscated and the individuals dismissed upon declaring they were ignorant of the new law. The question is why do merchants want to carry weapons with them to the opera?

—The minister of marine has very properly refused to permit the deposit of a private subscription in the Treasury which was raised for the benefit of the commandant of the *Almirante Barroso* and as a rebate to the minister for refusing to permit that officer to spend public money at his own sweet pleasure. It was in bad taste to start such a subscription, and an insult to now ask the minister to take charge of it.

—Mr. Wymham, H. B. M.'s minister at this Court, telegraphed to the minister of foreign affairs from Petropolis on the 20th:—"As I understand the Emperor leaves for Minas immediately I hasten to inform Your Excellency by telegraph that I am instructed by Lord Salisbury to offer the Queen's best compliments to His Majesty on his providential escape. I request Your Excellency to be so good as to communicate this message to His Imperial Majesty."

—An employé of the *Pais* has testified before the police that he was present at the beginning of the occurrence at the Sant'Anna theatre—the cheering, we presume—and afterwards saw Alirio do Valle, greatly excited, distributing visiting cards in the "Maison Moderne." That must have been after the shot was fired, as there was only about ten minutes interval between the two events. Can anyone believe, therefore, that the young fool would have stopped in the place if he had really shot at the Emperor?

—The new steamer *Oruba* of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s fleet, which arrived here on the 16th inst., is perhaps the finest merchant ship which has ever entered this port. She made the run from Lihon in the short period of 11 days 22 hours, which for the initial voyage is exceptionally good work. The *Oruba* is built of steel and is provided with water ballast tanks of the most approved description. She has a length of 430 feet, breadth 39 feet and depth 34 feet. She is fitted with four masts and has an estimated average speed of 17 miles. She has accommodations for 126 first-class, 90 second-class and 650 steerage passengers, is lighted with 652 incandescent electric lights, and is furnished with every convenience for the comfort and safety of passengers and crew. The fittings and decorations are noticeably elegant and substantial, while the ventilation and sanitary arrangements of the ship are so perfect that it will be a pleasure to make a long voyage on her. We are indebted to Captain Massey for the opportunity afforded us for visiting his new ship on the 17th inst. and for the attentions paid to our representative on that occasion.

July 20th, 1889.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Revenue fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	AGRO DO BRASIL				
2,000,000	500,000	34,728	Rio de Janeiro do Brazil	—	20\$	—	—
400,000	111,500	—	Bariguanche	9 Jan—July 89	200	191 3/8	—
32,000,000	33,000,000	6,077,302	Brazil	8 Jan—July 89	200	210 000	253 000—260 000
500,000	500,000	21,000	Caixa Commercial Commercial	8 Jan—July 89	100	108 000	—
20,000,000	14,000,000	2,373,473	Commercial do Rio de Jan. do Brasil	10 Jan—July 89	100	257 000	250 000—252 000
			do 2 series	4 535—July 89	40	23 000	21 000—22 000
			Commercial	9 Jan—July 89	200	230 000	228 000—231 000
12,000,000	1,000,000	1,168,000	Commercial do 4 series	7 Jan—July 89	100	150 000	—
20,000,000	1,925,750	140,823	Commercial Real do Brazil	9 Jan—July 89	50	130 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Deleto	12 Jan—July 89	200	250 000	248 000
14,000,000	2,500,000	41,000,000	Engenharia, Limal	10—May 89	500	110 000	—
1,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	Industria Nacional	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	Industria Nacional	6 Jan—July 89	200	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	100,000	—	Intermediaria	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	6,000,000	41,000	Internacional	3 Jan—July 89	200	206 000	205 000
61,250,000	655,000	1,560,000	Lendal & Pezaris, Limal	12 Jan—July 89	147 1/2	114 3/4	115 000
2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas	2 Jan—July 89	100	98 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	12,000	Popular	10 Jan—July 89	100	112 000	112 000—113 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	500,538	Real	10 Jan—Jan. 89	200	70 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,820,000	Sociedade Hypothecaria	10 Jan—July 89	200	200 000	205 000—200 000
4,000,000	1,579,700	78,115	União de Creditos	9 Jan—Apr. 89	80	84 5/8	84 000—85 000
PROVINCIAL							
5,000,000\$	1,000,000	12,173\$	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 Jan—July 89	100	75 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	188,427	Commercial Real do 2 series do	10 Jan—July 89	100	57 000	—
1,000,000	877,710	20,000	Lavoura do	4 Jan—July 89	100	14 5/8	11 000—13 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 Jan—July 89	100	200 000	—
200,000	31,000	10,000	Paulista, S. Paulo	1 Jan—July 89	100	10 000	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	—	Pontal de Minas	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	999,000	18,774	Provincial, Minas	14 Jan—July 89	200	225 000	228 000—230 000

RAILWAYS

Cash	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual return	Last sale	Closing quotation
12,000,000	7,813,000	—	Latin Am. Mines	—	200	—	—
800,000	—	18,200	Barco de Agramonte	—	200	—	—
4,000,000	14,600	—	Campos and Cangaíba	\$300 Feb. 30	200	100	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	17,250	Especto Santo & Carvajal	Jan. 1—July 30	200	100	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Fin. de la Plata and Pan	3 Jan. 1—Jan. 30	200	100	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,250	Templeton	1 Jan. 1—Jan. 30	6 1/2	100	—
—	—	—	do Salvador	—	—	150	100—100—100—
12,000,000	12,000,000	270,000	do	20 Jan. 30	—	30	—
200,000	—	—	do	5 Jan. 30	—	80	—
4,070,000	3,190,250	57,880	do	—	—	86	86—86—86—
—	—	—	Oeste de Minas	7 Jan. 1—July 30	200	90	—
800,000	720,000	62,100	do	7 Jan. 1—July 30	200	90	—
10,000,000	1,477,000	470	Rio das Flores	6 Jan. 1—July 30	200	165	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,014	S. Isabel de Rio Preto	7 Jan. 1—May 84	200	130	105—100—118—
—	—	—	S. Paulo and Rio	7 Jan. 1—July 30	200	200	—
—	—	—	do	—	—	150	—
—	—	—	do	—	—	40	40—40—45—
10,000,000	2,000,000	—	Sergipe	—	—	50	50—50—
38,000,000	1,000,000	—	Sergipe	—	220	—	—
—	—	—	do	—	—	270	270—270—270—
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	do	3 Jan. 1—July 30	40	51	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	do	7 Jan. 1—July 30	40	51	—
—	—	—	do	6 Jan. 1—Feb. 83	200	80	—

SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Net sale	Closing quotation
£675,000	£675,000	£66,775	Amazon Steam Navigation	112 3/4—June 30	£2 1/2	170,000	
500,000,000	500,000,000	50,014 1/2	Riozuela de Navegacion...	185 1/2—July 30	100	330,000	330,000—340,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	70,951	Compañia de Navegacion...	110 0/0—July 31	200	180,000	
250,000	251,000	—	Panama...	4 1/2—July 31	200	50,000	
674,000	674,000	—	S. Nacioal de Buena y Limpia...	7 0/0—July 30	250	125,000	

MILLS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
2,400,000	2,400,000	224,539	Albany	— — July 59	200	—	—
450,000	450,000	—	Barbado	— — —	—	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bona-fine	— — —	200	—	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	25,377	Brasil Industrial	5 ann. — Jan 80	200	192 1/2	— — — 192 1/2
600,000	1,000,000	74,964	Campes	12 ann. — July 80	200	235	350 000
500,000	—	—	Confiança Industrial	12 ann. — July 80	200	240	000
250,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel	— — —	200	—	—
800,000	800,000	—	Industrial Mineira	— — —	200	—	—
200,000	400,000	30,445	Praia Grande	12 ann. — Jan 80	200	150	000
400,000	400,000	25,548	Porto Alegre	9 ann. — July 80	200	164	000 — 165 000
1,000,000	8,000,000	—	Progress Ind. de B. do	— — — July 80	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	65,447	Rio de	14 ann. — July 80	200	270	000
300,000	300,000	778	S. Christovão	9 ann. — Jan 80	200	200	000
500,000	550,000	—	S. João	— — —	200	—	—
700,000	700,000	5,478	S. Lázaro	7 ann. — July 80	200	200	000
850,000	800,000	36,143	S. Paulo de Alcantara	— — —	200	270	000

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interval of deposit	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
734,000\$	June - Dec.	5	Brazil	1000\$	98 1/2	
644,199	Jan. - July	5	Centro Real do Brazil...	1000\$	83	82 1/2 84 - 85 1/2
722,000	Aug. - Dec.	5	Real do Brazil	1000\$	99 1/2	98 1/2 - 99 1/2
5236,600	Apr. - Oct.	6	Credit Real de S. Paulo	975\$	94 1/2	94 - 95 1/2
6505,700	May - Nov.	6	Real de S. Paulo	1000\$	74 1/2	74 1/2 75 - 75 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	—	Asociación Commercial.....	8 3/4—Jan. 84	500\$	230\$00	—
785,000	785,000	45,751\$	Carrañones Financieras.....	referred—July 89	2000	192, 000	—
500,000	300,000	—	Comercio e Lavoura.....	1 600—July 89	40	40 000	—
300,000	300,000	—	Comercio e Industria.....	—	—	—	—
150,000	150,000	—	Cordilheira.....	—	5000	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Dicas D. Pedro H.....	3 000—Jan. 88	100	125 000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Medeiros e Felpa de Claudio.....	—	1000	—	—
1,000,000	200,000	—	Empresa de Obras Publicas.....	—	100	—	—
1,000,000	500,000	—	Fabrica de Descontos.....	—	120	—	—
315,000	315,000	16,735	Florida Market.....	7 000—July 89	500	35 500	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Ind. Lx. e Vigor de Mello.....	—	100	—	—
220,000	920,000	200,000	Industrial Fmcs. (Riosnovo).....	10 000—July 89	50	—	—
600,000	2100, 000	—	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.....	10 000—	200	—	—
4,000,000	300,000	—	Melhoramentos U. de ach.....	—	200	—	—
7,000,000	1,000,000	—	Nacional de Oleo.....	—	—	—	—
100,000	55,000	—	Nova Industria.....	—	500	—	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	235,000	Petrobr. Azoe e Industrial.....	3 000—Aug. 85	100	32 000	—
300,000	300,000	—	Petrobr. Alcantra.....	—	1000	180 000	—
650,000	420,000	—	Propriedade de S. Paulo.....	—	—	100 000	—
350,000	350,000	—	Propriedade Maritima.....	8 000—July 89	200	210 000	—
3,000,000	200,000	—	Saneamento de Rio.....	—	1000	—	—
1,210,000	1,020,000	31,000	Servicos Maritimos.....	6 000—July 89	700	154, 000	—
1,210,000	1,210,000	—	S. Telemundo Martins.....	—	100	80 000	—
2,000,000	1,910,000	6,780	União Telephonica.....	3 000—May 86	—	80,000—	—

TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,400,000	5,400,000	111,500\$	Jardin Urbano	45¢—July 89	200\$	259 3/8	250\$—
10,000,000	12,000,000		Caziri Retained	3 7/8—July 89	200\$	130 3/8	129 000—131 1/8
300,000	213,500		—Luzarigas, and tunnel—				
1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	Nielsenby	5 5/8—July 89	200	250	250
1,200,000	1,200,000	81,186	Penamuceno	4 000—July 89	200	90 1/16	
1,200,000	1,200,000	55,000	Porto Alegre	4 000—Mar. 89	200		
1,000,000	1,000,000	507,500	S. Christoval	15 1/2—July 89	200		
2,500,000	2,500,000	21,992	Villa Isabel	7 500—July 89	200	275 0/0	—285 1/2
					200 000		

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

37, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã.

Telephone No. 193.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £5,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, horses, goods, and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phelps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent fuse. For further information and prices, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni

Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

18, RUA DO RUSSELL,

Mrs. RANDOLPH.

Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and baths.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 25	Neva	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 30	Ribe	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, once a week, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 18.

Solano.

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE Captain Griffiths. 10 Aug
FINANCE " Baker..... 31 "
ALLIANCE " Beers..... 28 Sep.

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

will sail from Santos on 24th July at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARRA DOS SANTOS, ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabins	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN

GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN

JULY.

To New York:

Oibers..... July 27th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Hevelius..... July 29th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly

Chatham..... Weekly

Canning..... Weekly

or Cabral..... Weekly

Ships are cleared as announced by the Post Office

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 1 de Março

For passages, parcels specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1 de Março.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital..... 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st cl.	2nd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	100 Marks.	100 Marks.
"—New York via Bremen.....	1,000 "	150 Marks.
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	70 Marks.

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 500,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

and transacts every description of banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 625,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.

Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg.

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp.

Banco Generale, and agencies..... Rome, Genoa, Naples, Milan, and other Italian cities.

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid, Barcelona, València, and other cities in Spain, and the Canary Islands.

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portuguese cities.

English Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres, Montevideo.

Messrs. G. Amselck & Co. New York

Transacts foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of office and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

VISITING CARDS

of all sizes and styles, executed with neatness and dispatch, at

No. 79, SETE DE SETEMBRO, 1st Floor.

NEW YORK

DOUBLE-DISTILLED BAY RUM

prepared by

J. G. Camacho.

Price: \$3.00 per bottle.

For sale at Rua da Uruguanã No. 60.

TO THE DEAF.

"The Amphiphone," specially adapted for all ear complaints. It is mild and immediate of action in propagating sound. This valuable instrument has never failed giving relief to all suffering with defective hearing. The most important part of the instrument is that it can be placed and withdrawn from the ear with the greatest ease, and that it is not visible when in the ear. Pamphlet posted free on application. Call, or write to

A. E. HAWSON,

Rua Sete de Setembro, 64

Rio de Jacim.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which comprises descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500: do. with photographs \$3.000.

For sale at this office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our invalids with a delicious and most nourishing food which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point, and many times they gain an entry into a fatal stage by knocking us down without our being aware of it."—Dr. J. C. Epps, Glasgow.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in halfpound tins, by Epps, Limited, London, England.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists,

London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unchanged. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in showing their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed of all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per line per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional ad space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscription..... £2 or \$10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

TYP. ALBERT, 79, Sete de Setembro.